

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in remarks to the press following the 21 June Cabinet session, said that agreement has been reached on "certain important measures" necessary for launching the "salvation process," Beirut radio reported. Asked about the status of the defense law, Karami indicated that discussion is proceeding normally and expressed hope that "complete agreement on all these matters" will be announced following the 23 June session. In a statement on the session reported by Beirut radio, Minister of State for the South and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri said: "For the first time we feel that the countdown has begun with regard to the Lebanese crisis..."

Gulf Conflict

While Iraq has strictly abided by the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets, Iran has violated the moratorium three times and is using it as a "strategic deception," establishing troop concentrations in Abadan and Khorramshahr, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz charged in a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Iran's refusal to accept a UN observer team is indicative of its intention to use towns near the border as assembly points for its troops and as "springboards" for its offensive against Iraq, he asserted. The Iraqi minister demanded immediate investigation of the situation.

In a related report, Iran's War Information Headquarters characterized allegations that Iran had shelled Basra on 21 June as "totally false" and a pretext for future attacks on Iranian "residential areas," according to IRNA.

In a subsequent development, a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman broadcast by Voice of the Masses accused Iran of further attacks on civilian targets, alleging that four artillery rounds were fired at civilian areas of Basra Governorate on 21 and 22 June. The statement affirmed that the Iranian regime will be held responsible for its actions.

Libya

Libya will allow British lawyers to act as observers when Libyan authorities question staff members of the former People's Bureau in London about the April killing of a British police woman, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam told newsmen in Athens, according to AFP. At-Turayki also maintained that Libya does not "export terrorism" and is ready for dialogue with the United States.

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Security Forces Crush Rebels in Paktia, Balkh

LD211644 *Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT*
21 Jun 84

[Text] The security forces, implementing the new phase of improving work performance, are eliminating rebels, the sworn enemies of the tranquillity and security of the people, who with their shameful actions and banditry are drawing the indignation of our toiling people upon themselves.

According to a responsible source of the security forces, as a result of a successful operation which was recently mounted by the security forces in (Chekhlak) and Zarto Khel villages, a number of armed rebels were crushed. The security forces seized 5 assorted weapons, 1,500 rounds of ammunition, and 3 antitank mines, and one of their hideouts was destroyed.

According to another report, during a recent operation in Momandan village and other villages of Dawlat Abad District, Balkh Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed and 22 of these criminals together with their ringleader, Qazi Mahmud, were captured. A total of 4 rocket launchers together with 10 rounds of shells, 2 heavy machine guns, and a quantity of assorted weapons were seized from them.

Also as a result of an operation carried out by the security forces in Towr Ghar area, Paktia Province, a number of rebels were crushed. The security forces seized a radio communications unit, 2 Egyptian Kalashnikovs, 15 hand grenades, and 5 rocket launcher shells, and destroyed 1 DShK and 1 mortar.

Groups Quit Rebel Side, Accept Government Amnesty

LD220655 *Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT*
21 Jun 84

[Text] One hundred persons from Mekhak village, Andarab District, Baghlan Province, who had fallen prey to false propaganda of the enemy and joined the counterrevolutionaries, after realizing the truth of the April Revolution took advantage of the Revolutionary Council Presidium's amnesty decree and message of the nationwide session of the country's social figures and came to the security forces of Andarab District to join the government and toiling people of this district.

At a meeting held at the district headquarters, in which a large number of the toiling people of Andarab District took part, Abdol Aziz spoke on behalf of the deceived persons and expressed repentance for their past actions and promised to defend resolutely their homeland, revolution, and people, sparing no self-sacrifice for the restoration of security and peace for the people of this region.

Likewise, 15 families from Rodat District, Nangarhar Province, who had left their homes due to the false propaganda of the enemies of the April Revolution, have recently returned to their homes, taking advantage of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's general amnesty decree and the message of the nationwide session of the country's social figures.

The return of these deceived compatriots was welcomed by the party and government officials of Rodat District.

A 15-man group belonging to a Jami'at band led by Malik recently came over to the government side in Andarab District, taking advantage of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's general amnesty decree and the message of the nationwide session of the country's social figures and realizing the truth of the April Revolution. They brought with them 30 various weapons, 2 rocket launchers and one DShK. They promised henceforth to use their weapons against the enemies and defend the gains of the April Revolution.

The BIA correspondent, quoting security officials of Kapisa and Konduz Provinces, adds that a number of our compatriots who fell prey to the hostile propaganda of the rebels and joined the criminal band of Golboddin have surrendered to the security authorities, bringing their weapons with them, after realizing the truth of the April Revolution, the lofty objectives of the PDPA, and taking advantage of the Revolutionary Council Presidium's general amnesty decree and the message of the nationwide session of the country's social figures. They promised to defend the revolution to the end.

Zhang's Talks in U.S. Reveal 'Short-Sighted' Policy

LD210630 *Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 21 Jun 84*

[Text] Kabul, June 20, BAKHTAR — During the last round of talks of the Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping with the US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other Pentagon officials, both parties have finally agreed in principle on the sales of US weapons and military technology to China, the daily *KABUL NEW TIMES* writes. The newspaper emphasises that this agreement has been concluded in spite of various contradictions in the relations of the both countries. The US will sell to China Hawk air defence missiles, two antitank guided missiles and the technology for production of several modern weapons systems. It is also predicted that under such circumstances in future, China would be able to produce TOW missiles under the US licences.

During his stay Zhang Aiping will be shown various installations of US Army, Navy and Air Force and also the plants of the Pentagon's largest contractors.

This process of military collaboration, the newspaper goes on, shall in fact further aggravate the threat of US imperialism in Asia, South-East Asia and the Far East. This, in particular, is damaging the interests of the Third World nations. This doctrine of 'peace built on strength' in reality symbolises a new step increase in the bellicosity and aggressiveness of the US imperialism in one of the forms of feverish restlessness of the disintegrating capitalist system.

The Sino-US military cooperation shows that Beijing is pursuing a short-sighted policy which shall have dangerous consequences. This policy, the newspaper concludes, is only playing into the hands of the forces which seek to prevent stability in Asia and countries of Indochina.

Pakistani Government Pockets Aid for Refugees

LD220624 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, June 21, BAKHTAR — 80 per cent of aid provided by the imperialist and reactionary countries to the so-called Afghan refugees ended in the pocket of the Pakistani military government of Ziaul Haq.

Disclosing this in the Afghanistan radio and TV broadcastings, Shah Nazar, a former member of the parliament of Afghanistan, who was living in a refugee camp in Pakistan for some time, said that out of the remaining 20 percent of the aid, 19 per cent is spent for luxury life and merry-making of the counter-revolutionary ringleaders. Only one per cent is distributed among the residents of the camps. These people suffer from lack of sufficient foodstuff, clothes, essential medicines and other basic necessities.

Millions of dollars of aid from the U.S., China, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Turkey during the last few months have apparently satisfied Zia's government more than any other time before, writes *KABUL NEW TIMES*. The police of Pakistan has intensified the process of preventing the Afghans' return home.

People who want to return face obstacles not only in the camps but also in the border areas. However, the Pakistani rulers shamelessly beg on for assistance by broadcasting false figures. They show the number of Afghan fugitives several fold more than the real figure and try to disseminate forged documents for achieving their ominous aims. Therefore, a part of world public, who have not realized the fact of the matter so far, might appreciate the "sympathy" of Islamabad for the so-called Afghan refugees. But when the conspiracies, treacheries, and shameless misuses of the military regime are uncovered, then only disgust and hate can come, *KABUL NEW TIMES* adds.

Opposition Alliances Plan Political Agitation*BK220624 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 22 Jun 84**[By Roushan Zaman]*

[Text] Dhaka, June 22 (AFP) — Bangladesh's two major opposition alliances plan a fresh wave of political agitation against the 27-month old military regime of Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad as soon as the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan ends, alliance sources said. The target of their campaign will be the rapid rise in food prices, particularly for staples, which have already prompted public protests.

The alliances' main support, a federation of 13 trade unions, has called for a nationwide day of protest against price hikes on Monday. The alliances also plan to attack the military regime on its 1984-85 budget proposals, due to be made public next month and which are known to call for steep tax rises.

The liaison committee between the 15-party alliance, headed by the Bangladesh Awami League, and the seven-party alliance, led by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, has held a series of meetings to map out a programme of joint agitation.

After a brief dialogue flirtation with the military regime, both alliances consider this has not produced any results and now favour the agitation campaign. And they both see spiralling food prices as the perfect peg on which to hang it.

Last Sunday, the seven-party alliance organised a demonstration against the price hikes which drew widespread support.

The government maintains that the spiral is a temporary phenomenon, due in part to a recent drought followed last month by flash floods that damaged crops.

But in addition to the rising prices issue, the alliances have been particularly incensed by Gen. Ershad's decision last month to postpone national polls until next winter. The polls were originally scheduled for May 27 and their postponement effectively ended dialogue with Gen. Ershad on a return to democratic rule.

The opposition want parliamentary polls held before any other elections. Election commission sources said that they could be fixed for early December, subject to presidential approval. But there is still no word on a presidential election, which Gen. Ershad plans to contest and around which hinge his own plans for returning the country to civilian rule, commission sources added.

Gen. Ershad has pledged to talk to opposition groups before setting a date for the presidential poll. So far he has remained silent.

Prime Minister Expelled From Jatiya League*BK211220 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 16 Jun 84 p 1*

[Text] An emergency workers meeting of Bangladesh Jatiya League was held on Friday at the auditorium of Dhaka District

Sports Association (DDSA). The meeting was presided over by Advocate Giasuddin Ahmed.

The meeting in a unanimous resolution expelled Mr Ataur Rahman Khan [prime minister] and Abul Kalam, President and General Secretary respectively of Bangladesh Jatiya League. The meeting also elected Mr Giasuddin Ahmed and Mr Bazlur Rahman Milan as Acting President and Acting General Secretary respectively of the party. They hold the offices until the council session of Bangladesh Jatiya League.

Mr Abul Kalam, General Secretary of now-defunct Bangladesh Jatiya League, in a statement on Friday expressed his surprise over the news of the revival of Bangladesh Jatiya League under the leadership of Advocate Giasuddin Ahmed.

He said that there was none in the name of Giasuddin Ahmed in the Jatiya League even as worker not to speak of Publicity Secretary of the Party. [sentence as published] He said that Mr Jainal Abedin Faruk was the Publicity Secretary of Bangladesh Jatiya League. The identity of advocate Giasuddin Ahmed was published as Publicity Secretary of Jatiya League.

It may be mentioned here that Bangladesh Jatiya League has been merged with newly formed Janadal.

India's 'Cheap Allegations' Against Muslims Scored*BK211227 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 14 Jun 84**[Editorial: "Divisional Bogey"]*

[Text] To return to a question that perhaps cannot be discussed too often or too deeply, particularly in the context of recent developments in India, including the latest one of the storming of the Sikh shrine in Amritsar by the Indian Army. The question is the rights and security of 100 million Muslims in India, the largest national minority in the world. And it is unfortunate that they seem to be still suffering from the hate and antagonism that resulted in — and from — the partition of India. In post-partition India the emotional legacy seems to have suffered no diminution, if the communal riots, including the latest one in Bhiwandi and Bombay, are a guide. And what is hard to comprehend is that initiatives at the leadership level — both administrative and political — are mostly ill-conceived in that, instead of generating harmony and peace between the religious or other groups, they tend to exacerbate hate and suspicion. And such baneful effects flow from direct statements or indirect actions or orders from the administration.

In the Punjab trouble, for instance, or in its predecessor in Bombay, alleged hands of Pakistan have been discovered behind it. And, repeated in speeches and statements and in the communal sections of the press, the molehill can easily be blown into a mountain. And it is usually so done. The snow-balling effect of such allegations (with not much of an evidence) is a fresh fillip provided to the built-in suspicion and mistrust of Muslims in India. For the popular imagination since before partition has habitually linked anything Pakistani to the sentiment and fate of Indian Muslims. And some kind of cynical psychology indeed

ought to account for the almost chronic habit of this being done by the Indian leadership in any major internal crisis. It hardly realises that what is done for very cheap political gains shows its fall-out in fanning feelings against the Muslims, although the latter are perfectly innocent of any such link or interest — immediate or remote.

One of the reasons the traditional virus of religious hate still works with unmitigated virulence in India is such irresponsible — though politically motivated — cheap, practically unfounded, allegations.

Add to it the Punjab-trouble-prompted directive issued to the Immigration Department of India for sending out the Pakistanis who are overstaying their visas, as if some sort of massive Pakistani conspiracy were under the surface which called for an extensive operation to counter it, etc. — all very transparent diversional tactics ineffectual in all other respects except in one: intensifying the hate and suspicion against local Muslims and perchance, on the slightest excuse, bringing about a riot for the hate-mongers to fall upon their innocent victims with all vengeance.

And these victims — both actual and potential — are not only innocent but also unprotected. And the world has seen more than once how unprotected they are — with all the grisly and gruesome consequences in human carnage.

As we have said the Indian Muslims form a sizable national block of enough importance to the country's political as well as socio-economic life. In fact the political leadership of contending parties have always sought their support. And the incumbent Congress (I) government owes a substantial part of its power to the vote of the Muslims — unfortunately, to be paid back chiefly in devastating communal riots at regular intervals in the political calendar of the present government.

If that is the classic give-and-take relationship — i.e. one based on the my-giving-you-all-and-you-robbing-me-of-all principle — in the running of the administration also Muslims practically have little or no share, and no say whatever in administrative control, decision-making etc.

The police, the magistracy, the bureaucracy as a whole have no mentionable representation of Muslims. And since communal trouble relates, administratively, to particular branches such as police and the magistracy, a sizable Muslim personnel recruited to man them would have had that balancing effect which seems imperative as a means of effectively dealing with this problem in India.

That is, they have to be not merely in positions of menials (which is what mostly they are now), but in higher executive positions in which they could give order or take decisions.

But all this seems still a far cry — not because it is something wrong by being a special favour done to Muslims, but because, politically, it would be very inexpedient. The larger community with a much larger voting potential would not like it.

So it will be seen, in the ultimate analysis, justice, morality, human rights and all get sacrificed at the altar of mean, heartless politics. Not that the much sought-after and talked-about (a question pursued for the last one century or so) communal harmony is not achievable.

It is achievable once the Indian leadership has been able to bring itself not to mix it up with politics in a way it has done so far.

Nowhere in the world the inter-community feelings are so vitiated by a mixture of religious hate kept alive by the ineptitude of a political leadership unable to rise above cheap ways and narrow-minded means of seeking, or keeping itself in power.

Bombay Police Patrols Increased After Rioting

BK220822 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 22 (AFP) — Police patrols were stepped up today in and around Bombay where one person was killed and 17 wounded in renewed communal rioting in the city during the past two days.

A curfew, imposed last night in Bombay's Bandra suburb after clashes between rival groups, reportedly Hindus and Moslems, was lifted today. Tension was said to be running high but no fresh incidents were reported.

Yesterday police used tear gas to disperse a stone-throwing crowd which damaged a police van. Five people were arrested, police said. Hospital sources said one person died from stab wounds sustained on Wednesday evening, when the clashes first erupted, and 17 others were being treated for injuries. Details of casualties during yesterday's incidents were not known.

At least 260 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded last month when Hindus and Moslems clashed in Bombay and elsewhere in Maharashtra State.

Meanwhile in Punjab, life was returning to normal after three weeks of virtual martial law. Public traffic took to the roads again after the lifting of a ban imposed when the Army moved in to the northwestern state on June 2 to crush an increasingly violent Sikh autonomy campaign.

However, the area around the Golden Temple in Amritsar — the nerve centre of the campaign and scene of a bloody battle June 6 and 7 between the Army and Sikh militants holed up there — remained closed to traffic.

Air services were also resumed to Amritsar, where thousands of domestic and foreign tourists have been stranded since the Army operations started.

Gandhi on 'Painful' Decision To Storm Golden Temple

BK211250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister has said that the decision to send armed forces to flush out terrorists from the places of worship in Punjab was a painful one. She said nothing should be done to aggravate the situation. She made it clear that no one will be allowed to denigrate or defile the sacred places. Mrs Gandhi was speaking to a delegation of mahila [women] Congress and a group of Sikhs from Punjab, who called on her in New Delhi today separately.

The prime minister said that she fully agrees with the suggestion that the Army should be withdrawn from the Golden Temple complex but it can be done only after the complex has been cleared of all accumulated arms and ammunition. She pointed out that the Army action was neither against the Sikhs nor against any religion or the Akalis. It was against a group of people who had no respect for human lives and religion, she said.

More on Pakistani Arms

BK220405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister has said the Sikhs are by and large realizing that the Army action in Punjab was aimed only against terrorists and not against the Sikh community, their religion, or the Golden Temple.

In an interview to the Independent Television News of London, Mrs Gandhi said the action was against a comparatively small group who were desecrating the holy place. She said the government could not have done anything else to deal with the terrorists. When asked if she is confident of handling the situation, the prime minister said: In this country, one person does not control things. We have to take the people along with us.

Regarding the involvement of external forces, Mrs Gandhi said weapons with foreign markings have been recovered. It is difficult to say which elements were interfering. Some of the arms have come from Pakistan, she said.

Asked whether she plans to have talks with General Ziaul Haq on this question, Mrs Gandhi said there is no plan at present. He knows our views, and we are having talks on other matters.

Replying to another question, Mrs Gandhi said that some people felt that the government should have acted earlier, while some others pointed out that the government should not have acted. It is difficult to say whether we could have acted earlier. We wanted to give the maximum time to those inside. We were telling them that there was a clear information about the accumulation of arms and about giving shelter to criminals and murderers. We hope that they themselves would act not to allow these people to misuse such a sacred and holy place. Simultaneously, we were also carrying on talks with the Akali Dal. Although we generally wanted to come to an agreement, there were doubts whether the agreement could have solved the problem, and the Akali Dal was in a position to control the situation.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated the Army will stay in the Golden Temple only as long as it is absolutely necessary. She said they will leave the complex when all illegal arms are cleared and the fortification built by the terrorists removed.

Security Sweeps Net Arms, Terrorists in Punjab

BK221006 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Punjab governor, Mr Pande, reviewed the law and order situation in the state at a high-level meeting in Chandigarh yesterday evening. Senior military and civil officials, including Lieutenant General Dayal, attended the meeting.

The security forces during a mopping-up operation yesterday made a haul of arms and ammunition from a five-storied building near the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh today that the recovery included 7 303-rifles, 2 high explosive hand grenades and about 600 rounds of ammunition.

In a similar operation in a village near Muktsar in Faridkot District, the security forces recovered 2 Sten carbines, 4 high explosive grenades, and about 140 rounds of ammunition.

The spokesman said about two dozen more suspected terrorists have been apprehended, raising the total of arrests during the last 24 hours to over 51. He said the arrested included some activists of the All-India Sikh Students Federation.

More Explosives Recovered

*BK220934 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
22 Jun 84*

[Text] In Punjab, the security forces yesterday recovered three guncotton slabs from the field in a village in Hoshiarpur District.

An official spokesman said in Chandigarh today that the discoveries were made on the information provided by the sarpanch [chief] of the village. These guncotton slabs are capable of destroying stone masonry and bricklining of half a meter thickness.

Night Curfew Lifted in Punch

*BK211602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
21 Jun 84*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, night curfew has been lifted in the border district of Punch from today. An official spokesman said that the situation in Punch is peaceful and under control. Curfew was imposed early this month after some incidents of violence.

'Anti-India' BBC Broadcast Hit

*BK201400 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
20 Jun 84*

[Text] At a public meeting in New Delhi today, the recent anti-India broadcast by the BBC was criticized. Organized by the National Citizens Forum, the meeting expressed concern over violation of broadcasting ethics by the BBC.

Later, a memorandum was submitted to the British high commissioner against the anti-India broadcast. The memorandum has also demanded the expulsion of Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan and his supporters from Britain.

Government 'Gesture' Needed

*BK211235 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 12 Jun 84
p 6*

[Editorial: "What Should Be Done Now"]

[Text] Sikh reactions to the Army's police action in Punjab reflect a deep sadness and emotional resentment. Most disturbing, immediately, has been the unrest reported among sections of Sikh personnel in the Army. This must be handled extremely tactfully, yet firmly. It may be excessive to describe the spontaneous

reactions of groups of excited jawans as mutiny, as they would seem to have been an impassioned response to all manner of rumours and conjectures about what has happened in Amritsar. Even so, the development can only be viewed with the utmost gravity, for if professional soldiers are even momentarily politicised, although under religious fervour, there can be no room for complacency.

Ordinary Sikhs all over the country and abroad have demonstrated and marched to vent their anguish and anger. Well-known Sikh personalities have returned State awards or resigned from the ruling party and the Lok Sabha. Such responses should evoke understanding. They are forms of symbolic protest which yet keep open the channels of communication so very necessary if there is to be a wider national dialogue.

The Government would be grossly mistaken in looking at the current situation as a law and order problem. The protest is not about the failure to resolve the Punjab question. It is not even primarily about calling in the Army. It is essentially about the reports of damage to the sacred shrines within the Golden Temple complex and the heavy casualties. In the circumstances the Government is being extremely shortsighted in not permitting full media coverage, by Indian and foreign newsmen. Nothing can be hidden and nothing needs to be hidden. The Doordarshan [television] interview with senior commanders within the Golden Temple complex has been most useful, but is clearly not enough. It is unwise to keep out the media and others until the Akal Takht has been repaired if this is the intention. This will convert present rumours into an imperishable legend that nothing will erase. The least that can be done would be to arrange for two groups of Sikh and other notables and Indian and foreign newsmen to visit the Golden Temple complex immediately, and before any reconstruction, so that they are enabled to assess the damage with their own eyes and portray this to the world. Such visits at this juncture would also compel all who go there to ask themselves the question — which must be faced by all alike — as to why whatever happened on June 5-6 had to happen.

The very magnitude and calibre of the weapons found in the Temple complex, some of foreign origin, the elaborate fortifications discovered within the holy precincts, including the Akal Takht, and the fact that trained guerrillas fought to a well-conceived battle plan, raise questions that must be answered. The Akal Takht had been converted into a formidably defended command headquarters which inevitably saw the fiercest fighting. Damage was unavoidable. Was any of this in keeping with the sanctity of these sacred places? The Government can be faulted for its unimaginative and dilatory conduct of negotiations that could, if better handled, have resulted in a political settlement long back. But if the current protest is against the desecration of the Golden Temple and Akal Takht, the Army's intervention was not the cause but the consequence of the actions of Bhindranwale and his men. None can evade responsibility. Likewise, the police action was not against a community, but against a ruthless band of terrorists who had determined to make the Golden Temple the nerve centre of their murderous activities and, ultimately, their chosen battle ground. Does death remove their responsibility? And what of those who did not move to end this sacrilege?

These questions must be answered, as they are as important and relevant to the future as to the past. No right-thinking person can be anything but unhappy at the turn of events. The damage done is a blow to India and to all Indians. The hurt to Sikh sentiment is likewise a hurt to every Indian. Repair of the physical damage is a labour in which the Sikh community will naturally be at the forefront but which other Indians would humbly wish to share. Such participation would be a balm and a bond.

The Government must find its way to going beyond a routine administrative/security response and making a gesture that touches the hearts and minds of the Sikhs and all Indians. It must restore order. It must refurbish its intelligence apparatus. It must inquire into the mode by which foreign arms and other support, if any, was acquired. But none of this will be of any avail if it

cannot assuage the sentiments of millions of hurt and bewildered Indians and hold up the lessons and the message of the Amritsar tragedy.

Science Minister on Nuclear Power Program

*BK211611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
21 Jun 84*

[Text] At least 10 percent of power generation by the turn of the century will be from nuclear energy. The country is poised to introduce a fast breeder reactor to ensure it. The minister of state for science and technology, Mr Shiv Raj Patil, said this while inaugurating a seminar on energy profile in India in Bombay today. The country has indigenously developed the necessary nuclear fuel, heavy water and nuclear plants, he said.

PAKISTAN

Protest Made to UN Over Afghan Cross-Border Bombing

*BK220940 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT
22 Jun 84*

[Text] Pakistan has complained to the United Nations that six Afghan children were killed and one woman was wounded as a result of bombing by two Afghan military aircraft inside Pakistani territory on 16 June. In a letter to the UN secretary general, Pakistan's UN envoy, S. Shah-Nawaz, said that these aircraft, violating Pakistan's airspace, dropped 7 bombs, out of which 4 exploded 300 yards inside Pakistani territory. The envoy said that the incident is the 28th violation of Pakistan's airspace by Afghanistan this year.

He expressed concern over the latest violation of Pakistan's airspace and territory and said that the Pakistani Government has warned about the serious consequences of such violations and that the Kabul authorities will be held fully responsible.

NEPAL

Proceedings of Rashtriya Panchayat Session Noted

*BK211602 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT
21 Jun 84*

[Text] The Rashtriya Panchayat session today initiated discussions on the policies and programs of his majesty's government. Earlier, Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand tabled a resolution with the permission of Rashtriya Pachayat Chairman Mariech Man Singh calling upon the house to initiate discussions on the policies and programs of his majesty's government.

Rashtriya Panchayat member Pashu Ram Rai of Khotang District and Rashtriya Panchayat member (Kujbehar Pratap Singh) of [name indistinct] district had taken part in the discussions. Altogether 112 Rashtriya Pachayat members have registered their (?desire) to take part in the discussion.

Later on, the session was adjourned until 1200 tomorrow.

SRI LANKA

Police 'Flush Out,' Arrest University Students

BK220720 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 22 Jun 84

[By Neville de Silva; AFP notes: "This dispatch was subject to censorship"]

[Text] Colombo, June 22 (AFP) — Sri Lankan police today flushed out more than 150 university students hiding in a hostel close to Colombo University campus, as more than 1,000 officers were deployed to guard the city's key points following lethal student-police clashes this week.

New Socialist Party leader Vasudeva Nanayakkara has been taken into custody in connection with the disturbances, top police

sources confirmed today. They said Mr. Nanayakkara surrendered after being in hiding since his party was banned along with several others during ethnic riots last July. It was not clear what connection police found between Mr. Nanayakkara and the recent clashes.

An opposition leader called last night for a parliamentary select committee to inquire into the deaths of two students killed in police firing in separate incidents in Colombo and Kandy, 72 miles (120 kilometers) northeast of here. All schools in Colombo City were closed today. National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said today that the situation was under control.

The students flushed out of the hostel were taken under heavy guard to four police stations and their statements were recorded, police said. The hostel is within yards of where rioting undergraduates set fire to a bus while its passengers were still inside yesterday. No one was reported hurt.

Police believe that some of them were responsible for yesterday's demonstrations, which led to the police firing in which one student died and another was wounded. The wounded student was said to be recovering in a Colombo hospital.

Peradeniya University, near Kandy, and the nearby Dumbara campus were closed on Wednesday after police shot dead an undergraduate and wounded another when students attacked their post at Peradeniya University. Details of the incident which led to the shooting have not been divulged.

The government has blamed the troubles on "extremist provocateurs" who were attempting to rally the students. The *OBSERVER* newspaper in Colombo yesterday said the clashes began after police arrested a group of drunken students celebrating graduation.

Colombo's police commissioner, Neil Weerasinghe, said today that more than 1,000 policemen were guarding key points in Colombo and that heavy security had been deployed around Colombo University. "The security in Colombo will continue until the situation returns to normal," he said.

Opposition leader Anura Bandaranaike in Parliament last night called for a select committee of inquiry.

National Security Minister Athulathmudali said he did not want to discuss the shootings as they were under judicial inquiry. He said he would not commit to appointing a committee but would not rule it out either. He appealed to opposition parties not to make an issue out of the shootings. "It was an unfortunate incident, regrettable from every point of view. But let us not make political capital out of it," he said.

Cache of Explosives Uncovered

BK221124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Colombo, June 22 (AFP) — Sri Lankan police unearthed a huge cache of explosives during a raid on a suburban university and flushed out more than 150 students hiding in a hostel close to Colombo University today, official sources said.

They took nearly 40 people into custody after the campus raid, putting the total number in custody at around 100 since student-police clashes which killed two students began Tuesday night, sources said.

More than 1,000 officers were deployed to guard the city's key points today.

Today's raid on Sri Jayawardhanapura University, led by the deputy inspector general of police of the Greater Colombo area, found home-made bombs and grenades and sand-filled bottles on the campus, sources said. They described the weapons as "sophisticated."

The university was ordered closed yesterday and there were no students on the campus during the raid. Nearly 40 people were taken into custody from the surrounding area, nine miles south of here, sources said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathumudali also visited the scene.

Four other suburban Colombo universities also were shut down indefinitely yesterday.

Iraqi Claims on Shelling of Basra Rejected

LD220825 Tehran IRNA in English 0817 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 22, IRNA — The War Information HQS today denied Iraqi allegations that Iran had shelled Basra on Thursday and said the Iraqi claim was a pretext for future attacks against Iran's civilian areas.

Iraq alleged that three artillery shells had been fired against Basra Thursday.

"The Iraqi claim yesterday is totally false and is an excuse to aim at Iranian residential areas in the future."

An official of the War Information HQS pointed out that in fact Iraq had violated the mutual agreement of a halt on attacks on cities in several instances with its shelling of the southern Iranian city of Abadan.

"Experience has proven that the ruling Iraqi regime is never bound to international laws and agreements." The official called the United Nations' attention to a possible Iraqi attack on Iranian civilian areas in the future.

President Khamene'i Warns Against Enemy Designs

GF220551 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the martyrdom of 'Ali, lord of the pious, prince of the believers, peace be upon him and on the eve of 7 Tir [28 June], the third anniversary of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Dr Beheshti and 72 true associates of the imam of the nation, the families of the great martyrs of 7 Tir attended an Eftar [fast-breaking] reception hosted by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i last night.

According to IRNA, a gathering for evening and night prayers was led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i during these ceremonies following the dinner. After recitation of verses from the Holy Koran and hymns, the president made a speech, during which he stressed the need for organizing the defense forces of the Islamic Revolution to fight the enemies of the revolution in a systematic manner. Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i then referred to the efforts of the enemies of Islam and the revolution to create differences among the various sectors of society and emphasized the need for preserving unity and solidarity. He said: In the past few centuries the enemies of Islam have been initiating differences in society and we ought to resist these plots of theirs with vigilance and awareness.

Majnun Commander Says Flooding 'Virtually Impossible'

LD211615 Tehran IRNA in English 1509 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Ahvaz, June 21, IRNA — A commander of the Islamic forces stationed in the Majnun Islands Wednesday strongly denied Iraqi claims that the islands have been flooded and said that Islamic forces have created such vast and powerful fortifications in the islands that there would be no way for the Iraqi forces to act.

In an interview on the islands he told an IRNA reporter that all necessary measures to counter any flooding had already been taken, and in fact the nature of the surrounding marshes made it virtually impossible for the enemy to unleash any water to flood the islands.

He said the claim of the commander of Iraq's Third Corps that the Majnun Islands have been flooded is a comical pretense to boost morale of the Iraqi soldiers.

He emphasised that the Islamic forces were so entrenched on the islands that Saddam Husayn would not even dream of recapturing it. [as received]

An IRNA reporter who spent six hours touring the northern and southern Majnun Islands saw no flooding in the area.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,765

LD211807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,765 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Over the past 24 hours, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire between our forces and the enemy continued throughout the length of the fronts of the imposed war. As a result of return fire from the Islamic combatants, the known and estimated losses and casualties suffered by the Iraqi forces were at least 20 arms emplacements and observation posts and over 30 enemy troops killed or wounded. For the information of our dear compatriots, the conditions on each front are as follows:

The northwest fronts: On these fronts, our forces opened defensive fire and silenced the firing by the Iraqi forces. Our forces maintained control of enemy movements and operations in the Piranshah, Sardasht, and Hajj 'Umrans regions, as well as completely halting these operations in the (Shuman Mostafa) region. Most of the Iraqi losses and casualties were reported to have been in the Hajj 'Umrans operational theater, where the enemy suffered the loss of 18 troops killed or wounded and the destruction of 7 weapons emplacements and observation posts. They defended their positions against our combatants.

The western and southern fronts: In exchanges on the western and southern fronts, our forces opened fire with artillery and mortars, particularly on the border fronts of Bakhtaran, silencing artillery fire from Saddam's forces, and preventing deployment, observations, and work on consolidating their positions. Losses and casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi troops. Exchanges were heaviest in the Sumar region. Reported enemy losses and casualties were the destruction of six weapons emplacements and observation posts and four Iraqi troops killed.

In the operational theaters of Abadan and Khorramshahr, the valiant members of the Navy and the Gendarmerie periodically fired on active batteries, defensive lines, and engineering units as well as communication and supply routes of the Iraqi forces in order to silence enemy fire and to destroy their positions. In halting or slowing down enemy operations and fire from the

Saddamist mercenaries, casualties and losses were inflicted on them. In the operational sectors, more than eight enemy troops were killed or wounded and seven trenches and foxholes were set ablaze and destroyed by the valiant members of the Gendarmerie.

Iraqi Mujahidin Attack Irbil Security Force

GF212028 Tehran IRNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, 21 Jun (IRNA) — The Iraqi revolutionary mujahidin on Wednesday set fire to a military vehicle carrying Iraqi security and police personnel in Irbil. The report said that this operation came in the wake of several days of demonstrations by the people of As-Sulaymaniyah against the Zionist 'Aflaqist regime in Baghdad. It is worth noting that the agents, the passengers of the vehicle, were heading toward As-Sulaymaniyah to quell and suppress those activities. However, they clashed with a patrol of the Muslim revolutionaries who left the area after setting fire to the vehicle and killing its passengers, taking advantage of nightfall.

We do not have accurate information about the casualties among the passengers of the Iraqi military vehicle.

Agriculture Minister Discusses Plans for Future

GF181346 Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 1 May 84 p 2

[Text] Over the past few years the Islamic Republic of Iran has constantly stressed the need for an agricultural revival because it is a well-known fact that agriculture is a channel through which the superpowers extend their economic and political domination over small and dependent nations.

Today the significance of food market is a political factor that cannot be overlooked, an example of which is the complexities of the U.S.-Soviet grain trade.

So, it is only natural that Iran, realizing the vital need for self-sufficiency in food production should place greater emphasis on developing the country's agriculture.

The minister of agriculture, Mohammad Salamati said recently that his ministry has formulated a ten-year program through which it is hoped the country will achieve self-sufficiency in the production of staple food by 1371 (1992-93).

Advocates for the revival of agriculture as the fundamental national policy are dominant among the government officials and have the support of the majority of Majlis deputies.

Agriculture as well as other sectors of economy are still dependent on foreign trade and have their own set of problems because of the mismanagement by the previous regime.

In Iran, out of a total 165 million hectares of arable land, 19 million or 11.5 percent is under cultivation, out of which about 5.3 million hectares are irrigated with the traditional water

supply system known as qanat and the modern system of water storage and supply.

The rest of the arable land which is mainly in the western provinces of the country is dependent on rain.

While agriculture employs over one third of the country's total labor force, it only accounts for less than 15 percent of the gross national product. Farmers' income remain generally low.

It is of utmost importance to know that Iran was self-sufficient in food production until the late 1960s when the government failed to implement a sound agriculture policy and started importing vast amounts of foodstuff.

As a result of this policy domestic food production failed to keep pace with the prices and quantity of imported goods in the market and thus started to suffer setbacks.

Under the previous regime, agriculture deteriorated so drastically that it became a political and national issue.

Typical of the so-called grand projects was the joint ventures with the foreign agro-business companies which were implemented in the south and the southwest.

The projects which dislocated thousands of poor farmers failed to achieve their objectives due to the previous regime's lack of proper planning and management.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution the government and the leadership of the country put great emphasis on the issue and placed the revival of agriculture on the forefront of the priorities of the revolution.

Speaking to the members of the Reconstruction Crusade, Imam Khomeini, the leader of the Islamic Republic said: "Iran is a country where agriculture must be the basis for all things. Those who say it is not possible to become self-sufficient in this field do not have correct information."

The government allocated considerable amount of funds and aids to the agriculture sector and raised the prices of grains and other crops, which were bought by the government, to help bolster the farmers' income.

Also, after long debates in the Majlis it was decided that rural projects such as construction of schools, baths, roads and irrigation networks in the villages will help stop the migration of peasants to the cities. At this point, the Iraqi Ba'thist Army, hoping to overthrow the Islamic revolution and the Iranian Government, invaded Iran but faced stiff resistance from the people and the military forces.

However, the war had an impact on the Iranian economy in general and agricultural sector, in particular.

According to the Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Salamati "at the start of the war, considerable portion of agricultural land was left uncultivated and many peasants were forced to flee their villages, leaving their cattle behind." But with the help of farm-

ers, he said the ministry had managed to "bring new lands under cultivation and the overall food production has risen in the past war years." As he and other prominent leaders of the country have pointed out, agriculture is the backbone of the economy.

In a statement a few months ago, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi announced that in a bid to revive agriculture a large portion of the current budget had been allocated to agricultural projects.

This vision and its concomitant policies might not offer easy solutions, but they surely are not unrealistic. Many other countries which have freed themselves from the colonial and imperialist yoke have managed to attain self-sufficiency in their food production.

The road is difficult but the future looks bright and the Muslim nation of Iran has shown that it has a will and strong faith to struggle towards its goals.

Iraq's Husayn Urged To Resign in Favor of Peacemaker *LD211517 Tehran IRNA in English 1423 GMT 21 Jun 84*

[Text] London, June 21, IRNA — The English weekly *ARABIA* published here has said in its current issue that Saddam's supporters would be best advised to have Saddam resign from his office in favour of another figure less inclined to war and more devoted to peace and justice. The writer of the article, Ahmad al-Khatibi, quotes an Iraqi college professor in a foreign country as saying that the Iraq-Iran war has greatly depleted manpower resources in Iraq and that despite adverse financial conditions Iraqi students abroad prefer to fight with their problems due to lack of resources rather than return to their homeland, because they do not believe in the need for such a war in principle.

The Iraqi professor has also said that an entire generation of youngsters have been already killed in Iraq and that the community of youngsters born in the year 1949 has very much dwindled. He has also said that the parents of Iraqi emigre youngsters abroad have a hard time tolerating the various forms of maltreatment by the Iraqi officials at home.

The Iraqi professor has also remarked that the Iraqi Ba'athists have always been responsible for instability in the region and that the grouping of the Persian Gulf states in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council with Iraq sounds hard to explain.

Petrodollars Behind Security Council Resolution

GF211229 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI
in Persian 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Security Council — A Captive of Petrodollars"]

[Text] The Security Council has once again knelt before the countries having the right of veto and in an attitude of servitude has put its seal of confirmation on a resolution drafted by overt and covert hands.

This is not the first time that the Security Council has dealt in such a humiliating way with the question arising out of the 44-month-old war of Iraq against Iran. Now the submissive attitude of the Security Council with regard to the crisis created by the war has become an open secret and nobody is taken aback by this attitude. Was the recent Security Council resolution, which was meant to acquit and even encourage the aggressor, unexpected? Has the Security Council ever taken any other stand?

The answer to this question is completely in the negative because the Security Council — being under the impression that global influence of the United Nations can turn a wrong into right and can, through its protection, save an aggressor from being condemned — has adopted an attitude which can serve no purpose except to establish the unreliability of the United Nations and the Security Council.

So far, whenever regional problems, especially those relating to the crisis created by the Iraqi war against Iran, have been in need of Security Council guidance, the Council has always proved that it can do nothing but fumble and worsen the crisis. The Security Council has shown us that it is not a fit body to win the trust and confidence of nations. In fact, this stance has proved to the Islamic Republic that nobody should place their hopes on the world bodies to end the crisis or neutralize the sources which create the crisis.

It is regrettable that the countries which support the aggressive Iraq and which are a factor in internationalizing the war and in widening the crisis have been given an opportunity to benefit by the auspices of the Security Council. However, they will soon realize that the Council is unable to do anything for them. In any case, this is an irreparable blow to the United Nations and the Security Council because their judgments are determined by the petrodollars which come to them as a windfall.

Instead of condemning the attacks on merchant ships, particularly oil tankers, by the Iraqi regime, the Council has taken a step which in fact is a fresh threat to shipping in the Persian Gulf.

By using such tactics, the Security Council has lost its prestige in the world to the extent that it cannot be used as a lever in the interest of the oppressed countries. If the Security Council and its members have become captivated by petrodollars, then this will endanger world peace. If the oil tycoons, through their fabulous generosity to the members of the Security Council, are able to ignore the UN Charter, then the Security Council will have to face a big prestige vacuum, because it appears that a handful of petrodollars can change the meaning of the words peace, aggression, and other international undertakings as far as the United Nations and the Security Council are concerned.

The Baghdad regime not only acknowledges but takes pride in having attacked dozens of merchant ships and oil tankers in the Persian Gulf and even in the Saudi Arabian waters. Even in these circumstances the Security Council has shown that it either does not want to or cannot reprimand and condemn an aggressor for its crimes. Islamic Iran cannot mortgage its own future and that of the Islamic Revolution with the humiliating political games of the Security Council. Voting in the Security Council has shown

how correct the calculations of the Islamic Republic have been in not placing any hopes in the predetermined decisions of these untrustworthy world organizations.

It is quite clear that the Security Council has provided a suitable means for the intervention of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf. The Security Council has forgotten that the intervention of any foreign force will bring about a change in the situation at the very outset. Any intervention will be interpreted as an effort to create insecurity in the Persian Gulf, and will thus have to face reaction. It would appear that interveners wish to do a job that the Baghdad regime and the meritless courts of the region could not do. Does anybody think that such deeds will remain unanswered? Of course not. However, if the regional courts are afraid of the consequences of their misdeeds, then they should refrain from doing anything which may lead them to an irrevocable stage. Stockpiling of strategic arms in their arsenals would serve them no purpose. These things would not turn the balance in favor of Baghdad and its allies. On the contrary, the possibility of these forces being used against the regional courts and the foreign forces cannot be ruled out. In the conditions now existing in the region, this possibility is worth examining.

The adventurous and opportunist West makes use of this situation for the sale of its modern arms and their export on a larger scale. The West hopes that by exaggerating the current crisis it can frighten the royal courts of the region into stockpiling as many arms as they can. Washington thinks that the princes of the Saudi court will believe that more the arms they stockpile, the more dreadful a giant they will appear, and thus that Islamic Iran would get frightened. Even if this makes the playboy princes of the Saudi court feel more secure, they should not forget that stockpiling such sophisticated arms will create more problems for them, particularly since the domestic situation of the Riyadh court does not leave any room for optimism. Following these calculations, then, doesn't it appear that by becoming captive to these petrodollars, the Security Council is travelling down the wrong path?

Radio Iran on 'Hawks,' Possibility of Offensive

*GF211933 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian
1330 GMT 21 Jun 84*

[Text] At the United Nations it is being said that following Iran's acceptance of the UN secretary general's proposal regarding the sending of a team of observers to Tehran, it seems that the

officials of the clerical regime have gone back on their word and have so far delayed the arrival of this team.

Diplomatic sources said that the "hawks" in the regime want the arrival of the observer team to be delayed until the beginning of the new Iranian offensive on Iraqi territory. It seems that the hawkish lobby in the government, which has found all other doors closed to it, wants to use the new offensive to turn back the tide.

Diplomats in Tehran said a few days ago that the policy of continuing the war will be a futile exercise which only appeals to a very small group of clerics in the government, among whom is Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and that only a minority believes that continuing the war will bring any benefits. International press supports this view. Various news reports have said that many of the government clerics no longer support the policy of continuing the war. And the army, which had supported the war policy, now is against continuing the war.

Political observers are saying that much attention is being paid to the army's position within the government.

This much is apparent. The army has been successful in suspending the war for the past 2 months. And it is evident that the Revolution Guards and the paramilitary under the influence of the clerics in the Supreme Defense Council are not very happy about this development. Still, the army, while promoting the slogan (?of enough of war), is the guardian and defender of the people and it is discharging its duty. The army's position is correct. This stance is known by many of the clerics within the government. This stance is in fact not very popular with the "hawks" and certain groups of Revolution Guards.

Reports received said that the anticipated offensive against Iraq will not be as the Western experts expect, but will start in a (?different) manner. It might begin with the deployment of 50,000 or 100,000 men. This offensive may begin within a few days or within hours. And it is expected that Basra will be the primary target. But it should be noted that if the army of the Islamic Republic makes Basra the target, sending a UN team to Tehran will not help much. However, if on the other hand various excuses are made to delay the arrival of the UN team for a few days, this will give the regime time to launch its offensive against Iraq. It will be a weak offensive and it will not achieve much in the way of success, but it will cast a greater shadow of war on the Iranian people and it may strengthen the position of the "hawks" in the regime.